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DATE: Friday, February 20, 2004

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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 and (shared near8 communication)	26
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	host near8 (file or content or segment or portion) near8 (divide or divided or dividing or distribute or distributed or distributing or distribution)	824
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	client near8 server near8 (file or content) near8 (divide or divided or dividing or distribute or distributed or distributing or distribution)	1198
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	share	99750

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L5: Entry 9 of 26

File: USPT

Nov 6, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6314460 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for analyzing a storage network based on incomplete information from multiple respective controllers

Application Filing Date (1):19981030Brief Summary Text (17):

In the preferred embodiment, the storage network analyzer is part of a larger distributed storage management program which supports management of storage networks connected to multiple host computer systems through one or more controllers in each respective host. The distributed storage management program comprises a central manager portion and a separate agent in each of the host computer systems. The agents gather data and communicate with the manager across a communications path which is independent of the storage network. The manager collates the data from different agents to produce a coherent view of the network. The storage network analyzer is part of the agent in the host, specifically, in the preferred embodiment it is part of a function called the network daemon.

Detailed Description Text (108):

While running, the local library is normally idling while waiting for a request from the central manager. When the request is received, the library must parse it to determine how the information will be obtained. There is an action corresponding to each type of request, which may also vary with the parameters of the request. Most information used to satisfy requests is obtained from shared memory 1003, but it may also be obtained from ssaraid facility 1012, ODM facility 1010, or directly from an adapter itself. The requested information might be read directly from data records (e.g., from shared memory), or it might involve an exchange of communications between the library and the adapter. For example, a LL GetAttr request, which requests attribute information, is handled by calling the ssaraid facility 1012 if the requested attribute is a RAID-related attribute, but the same request is handled by retrieving information in shared memory 1003 if the requested attribute is an event count. The local library must also determine in which data structure and location the information can be found. The requested attribute may, for example, be located in one place for a disk and another for an adapter. Finally, some requests contain "wild cards" which may be used in place of specific parameters of the request.